

CURRENT PARAGRAPHS.

Southern News.
Waco, Texas, has four ice-factories. The Texas railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of \$125,000.

Charleston, S. C., will compromise its debt, the bondholders being willing.

The average wages of good farm hands in southwest Georgia are \$3 a month.

Judge Roberts, the Democratic nominee for governor of Texas, is 72 years old.

White cotton mills in the east are closing, those in the south are full of work.

The New Orleans Times asks the city council to put 500 men at work cleaning the city.

The last words of Sam Bass, the Texas robber: "Everything is whirling around like a dream."

The Vicksburg quarantine is so rigidly enforced that some of the hotels have closed their doors.

A seizure of cigars at the New Orleans customhouse is said to mean good smoking for the officers.

The city of Galveston being heavily in debt, the people are sighing for an abolition of the city government.

The governor of Louisiana has just signed the death warrants of four men, the murderers of Narcisse Arieux.

The Mobile Register thinks the only way to develop the natural resources of Alabama is through the medium of narrow-gauge railroads.

The mayor of New Orleans has directed the chief of police to suppress all unnecessary noises during the prevalence of yellow fever, such as bells on ice-cream carts, scissors grinding, peddlers, organ grinders, etc.

The Minnesota colony at Sherwood, Alabama, is growing rapidly. A dirt road, two and a half miles in length, has been constructed from the valley to the top of the mountain. A wood factory and a hub and a spoke-making establishment are soon to be started there.

Troy (Ala.) Messenger: We are informed that the forest meet this year will be unusually heavy, and the hogs are anticipating a good time. Last Monday we saw six little twigs, about eight inches long, that branched from the end of a small limb or a red-tail, one hundred and two healthy acorns.

San Antonio Herald: From official information received in this city yesterday, it is learned that the Mexicans living along the opposite bank of the Rio Grande are purchasing all the arms and ammunition for sale on the side of the river. Bands of Mexicans are everywhere arming and drilling. The usual activity prevails, and the roads are freely made that any attempt to pass the part of the United States to the part of the Rio Grande will be met with a bloody resistance. The Mexicans are evidently in earnest.

Mr. G. T. Remond's reminiscences of public men in Alabama says of the nominee for governor of Texas: Osram M. Roberts, of St. Clair county, was a graduate of the University of Alabama, and early admitted to the bar. He served in the house in 1850, his only session, during which he was modest and unpretending, though his talents were manifest. In a few years he removed to Texas, where he was elected a judge of the supreme court. He was president of the secession convention in 1861, and in 1865 was elected a senator to the United States congress but never took his seat, owing to the rigor of the reconstruction a committee of which he was a member. He is a native of Alabama, and his record has reflected honor, not only on himself, but on the state which gave him birth.

Dr. Heard, of Galveston, has been investigating the yellow fever at New Orleans and finds it to be of the most singular and malignant type. He says: The symptoms of the disease are most unusual, the fever period being much shorter than heretofore, and unaccompanied by many of the accepted characteristics of the disease. Yellow fever heretofore has usually manifested great pains in head, back and legs of the affected. These pains do not accompany the present type, but every patient whom Dr. H. had an opportunity of questioning complained of violent pains in the stomach, and nowhere else. There is also an absence of the usual flush; the fever range extremely low, amounting to an adiastatic fever; rapid sinking sets in quickly, and hemorrhage and black vomit follow in a very short space of time. The most inefitable test of the disease is an extraordinary deposit of albumen in the urine.

Miscellaneous.
Lyman Sanford, of Prattburg, Steuben county, N. Y., has a ewe that this spring produced five lambs at a birth, all of which are of fair size and are nursed by their dam, and are doing well.

It is a fact first observed and made known by an English farmer and agricultural writer, Mr. John Hannan—recently deceased—and widely confirmed by many experiments during several years past, that the later stages of the ripening process diminish the proportion of flour and nutritive value of the wheat. The time to secure the best grain is when the kernel is still soft enough to be crushed, but is comparatively free from moisture, and breaks into meal between the thumb-nails.—[American Agriculture.

Commenting on a report against the patent cow milker, published in the New York Tribune a fortnight ago, the Toronto Globe remarks that "it scarcely needed the emphatic condemnation of an assembly of practical farmers to show the invention up in its true colors," as nothing is better known than that it is a matter of exceeding difficulty to keep clean India rubber tubes through which milk flows, and this objection alone is sufficient to neutralize all the good that the milking machine could accomplish."

Foreign News Items.

The population of the Australian colony of Victoria is now 763,870, with the males in the majority by 100,000.

St. Petersburg is, with a single exception, the unhealthiest city of the world—Madrid, Spain, being the exception.

The number of paupers in England on the 1st of January, was 747,811, a decrease of 69,411 from the number in 1875, notwithstanding the "hard times."

There is no doubt about the success of the Paris exhibition. Up to July 5 the receipts were \$753,384, or \$8,240 more than they were up to July 5, 1867, though in that year the exhibition opened a week earlier.

The progress of the yellow fever northward is made difficult, owing to the

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rigorous quarantine established at many points on the river and the railroads running out of New Orleans.

The great annual tea-ship race of over ten thousand miles, from China to London, has been won this year by the Glenagles, which brought nearly two million pounds of new tea with 200 cases of old tea.

And now, what's that you don't understand?

You are not green, of course, as to feed a worn-out horse?

Or to pit a remove, very long I feed a horse?

Or to make west b. I warn you of a Vanderbilt or Astor?

Will I not do Robin there such a wrong?

He is old and lame, also! Don't disturb him any more!

Let him lie there on the grass, while he may, And when the summer weather, far, forever, ironed to him?

And when we see him, we were young and he was old?

It was a little east, in first pantaloons and cap, And the rest of us, in the idea of a sweet blue prince and side?

For a long time he had me, with his hand upon the boy's head; he was a good boy, I used to think.

Then came out to him in his early more,

He is old and lame, also! Don't disturb him any more!

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FARM AND HOME.

Stock Pests.

Flies now can riot with the stock. The bot-flies are perhaps the worst. Wash their eggs from the legs of horses with warm water, or scrape them off with a knife. Protect cattle from the bot-fly, which lays its eggs on the hoofs, by rubbing a little crude petroleum on the backs of the animals. Tax sheep's noses, to keep the sheep bot-free by laying eggs in their nostrils. These means of prevention will add much to the comfort of the animals. By keeping stables clean and dark the hateful black-fly (*Stomoxys caliginosus*), in general appearance so much like the house-fly, will be less annoying.—[American Agriculturist.]

Cultivating Mushrooms.

An enterprising Frenchman, M. Muzzarelli, sometime since rented an abandoned brewery at Hoboken, N. J., and entered into the artificial culture of mushrooms. He has spent \$3,000 in perfecting his machinery, and keeps his produce of production entirely secret. The products are large milky disks, weighing in some instances five or six ounces each, and averaging fifteen or twenty to the pound. M. Muzzarelli has already been able to raise 150 pounds per day and finds a ready sale for them at the hotels and restaurants, receiving 60 cents per pound in summer and 80 cents in the winter.

Summer Pruning.

It is very useful to give a little attention to the proper season, to the summer pruning of fruit trees and bushes. The too rampant growth should be pinched back and the too crowded branches thinned, which will give increased strength to what is allowed to remain. Raspberry bushes have been sending up their sprouts, which are to bear the fruit of the next year; only as many should be allowed to grow as are wanted for next year's crop, and these pinched back at the ends to ensure ripening of the wood. Pear trees can also be pruned in summer, and apple trees, and will suffer much less than if the limbs are allowed to grow large and then sawed off, leaving a large wound to be healed. Some fruit will not bear the saw so well as the apple and pear, and will be especially benefited by judicious pinching of the green wood.

Pruning of a Small Dair.

It was the rule to charge the dairy with all cows purchased and all grain consumed. The hay was not charged, nor was the manure credited, it being supposed that these two items would balance each other.

April 1, commenced with seven cows, valued at \$336; on the 24th of September a young heifer, valued at \$40.50, came into profit and on the 13th of the same month three cows were purchased at a cost of \$140, making a total cost of cows \$536.60; 496 bushels of grain were rod-average cost, thirty cents per bushel; making cost of cows and grain \$685.50. On the credit side we find cows, (fat), calves and butter sold, amounting to \$703.97, and leaving ten cows, valued at \$400, showing a balance of \$557.28 for labor and pasture. The dairy averaged a little less than 224 pounds of butter per cow.—[American Dairymen.]

The Orchard in Small Grain.

It not unfrequently happens that wheat or oats are sown in the orchard. This, of course, is not the best way of doing, yet from some cause or other, good, sufficient or otherwise, it is nevertheless done. The stubble, after the grain is cut, should the weather be dry and warm, is capable of reflecting the heat, so much as to endanger the lives of the trees, especially if they be young. To avoid such a condition, the stubble should be plowed under as soon as possible after the grain is harvested. By so doing the risk of injury from reflection of heat is not only removed, but the soil is in better condition to retain moisture, thereby causing the trees to grow. Young orchards should never be sown in small grain. Older ones are sometimes sown in oats and pastured down by the hogs without injurious effects. Clover, however, we think, is a better pasture, and is more profitable even as a food for swine.—[Journal of Agriculture and Farmer.]

Successful Draining.

Hon. George Geddes, Fairmount, N. Y., recent showed us on his farm a field of twelve acres or more which formerly was a cedar swamp, and before drained could not be traversed without laying a broad plank or board to walk on. The drains were cut in the first place by means of a plank to support the ditchers, until the water was sufficiently drawn to give them a more solid footing. The descent is considerably less than one foot in a hundred. The main channels are made of six-inch tile pipe; the smaller drains are two rods apart. We drove over this field in a carriage, and found it covered with a luxuriant growth of grass of several species, among which Poa trivialis, or June grass, seemed to take the lead, the rich soil imparting to it something of the character which the same plant assumes where it is known as Kentucky blue grass. A flock of some hundreds of sheep feeding on it, had not apparently made much impression.—[Quincy Western Agriculturist.]

Look to the Cullinary.

The Cullinary Agriculturist says the first thing you do, attend to the old strawberry bed if you want a crop next season. Spread up the ground between the rows, and work it up in the rows with a fork and spade, scattering among the vines a liberal quantity of well-rotted compost—nothing better than her manure. It does no harm to mow the tops of them right off. Saw seed of many annuals if you want a nice show of flowers next fall and winter. Don't fail to get in the turnips this month. If you have a piece of sod land you wish to put into small fruit next year wish to put as soon as you can, and by spring the sod will be well rotted. Keep the new growth of raspberries and blackberries well nipped back. If you have no strawberry bed, plant one out as soon as you can. Take young plants, dig the hole, and as soon as the roots are placed in pour the hole half full of water, and draw in the earth quickly, and shade the plants for a day or two with newspaper or green leaves. They will give you one-third to one-half a crop next season, if started in this next month. Give the fruit trees a good coat of whitewash; it prevents blight. Saw the lawn with a good coat of plaster; it retains moisture, and is a great help to the grass. Cucumbers for pickling may be started this month. Put a stick in hills of melons and cucumbers, and the like, saturated with gas tar to keep bugs away.

How Stock Improves Land.
An English farmer of large experience says:

FOR TWENTY YEARS.

I don't see much of a stamp to call them, but to tell one to live. You see, it was more than twenty years ago that my twin brother and I sold out our homestead in New York, and went to California to seek our fortunes. All the rest of the family were dead, and we two were the only ones attached to each other for that.

Well, we tried mining, and we tried everything we could think of, but nothing seemed to go with us, we only grew poorer and poorer.

Finally, we thought of the idea of separating, so as to work two fields at once, before the last of our capital was gone.

There was a great talk about it, and we agreed that one of us should go there and try his luck, while the other stayed in San Francisco, and carried on a little business we had started there.

But what struck me, even then, as strange, he did not shrink from me, nor act as though he had injured me.

"Robert," I said, when we were alone, "I've never written to you before."

"Don't speak of her," I cried in suddenly, "I can bear anything else you say."

"But, Ralph, there's something very strange here. Why didn't you let us hear from her? Why can't I speak of her? Since you are not dead—as we supposed—why do you deserve her?"

"Desert her! My God!" and I fairly laughed.

A horrible laugh, I dare say, for Robert turned pale and shuddered. He thought it was I, besides the uncomfortable talk, who would not tell Rob; for I could not drive him off to the mines, and I knew his generous heart so well, that I was sure he had insisted on going if we were to go at all.

But, what is the truth in a word, I was in love, and I could bear to leave my dainty Susy to fight the world alone—she was a much teacher, poor wife!"

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"But, Ralph, there's something very strange here. Why didn't you let us hear from her? Why can't I speak of her? Since you are not dead—as we supposed—why do you deserve her?"

"Desert her! My God!" and I fairly laughed.

A horrible laugh, I dare say, for Robert turned pale and shuddered. He thought it was I, besides the uncomfortable talk, who would not tell Rob; for I could not drive him off to the mines

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To accommodate with the other honored and aristocratic faith of the Democratic party, we hold that the only honest and lawful money of the people of the United States should be the paper money, as it is now, in circulation, of the bill of the holder, *from all our old Democratic Platforms.*

DO THE PEOPLE WANT HONESTY?

Want the Remission of Individual Debts owing the Public Debt.

There is no denying that there is a strong tendency in these times to put aside dishonesty. The times are hard, and politicians are taking advantage of the fact, and the general depreciation of all kinds of property, and have, for the purpose of popularizing themselves, and helping themselves to office, preached doctrines and policies, which in the past, the moral sentiment of the country has condemned. The wild fury with which some people talk about such men, brings up the question, "Do the people want honest men in office?"

If a man be his own *candidate* who still repudiates a national obligation, because of the depreciation of property, by what means can he confound one who would repudiate State obligations? If, by your vote, you endorse one who, for these causes, would refuse to pay State obligations, by what principle of honesty would you condemn one who would dodge or refuse the payment of county or town obligations? If, by your vote, you endorse and assert that it is morally right to repudiate these obligations, because property has depreciated, can you say that it is morally wrong for an individual to repudiate his individual debt, because his individual property has depreciated? If the one is honest, is not the other equally so?

Let a merchant think where all this leads to! Let the farmer think! Let any citizen think, and who would apply it to others, let him consider that those in debt to him should practice the same.

It is right for a rich man to repudiate his debt, it is right for a poor man to do it.

If it is right to repudiate a debt, as any part of a debt, honestly due, or to repudiate a debt honestly due, dishonestly?

There is an effort now to popularize this system of politics, and if leading citizens by their votes repudiate their debts, and if the people crowed on the one side of the other, the right side of the question which so much affects our issue, it is right.

If a citizen votes for a candidate, who, in his public speeches justifies, and approves, a policy, which in action and ability to popularize, does not vote that it is right, and that he would not wish those who owe him if they acted similarly?

The whole country is in debt. The poor workingmen, as well as the big merchant or railroad king. Our people are apt to heed the which would justify a speculator in repudiating an honest debt due a rich man, but, in the same breath, they would condemn a poor man who would repudiate an honest debt due a merchant.

The golden rule teaches us to do unto others as we would have others do unto us. We justify a man who repudiates a debt to others, how can we condemn a man for repudiating a debt due to us?

The estimation of the country is in the hands of individual voters. We must have pure public men or we can't have pure public affairs. Democracy is sweeping the country, and the people are to blame for it. Honest, candid men are at a disadvantage in seeking office, from the fact that so many people are controlled by whims and prejudices, and are moved by the issues. We want honest men, public and private, honest candidates, honest money, but we can never have either an honest people. Our people most certainly disapprove toward others precisely as they would, if practiced toward themselves as individuals.

This principle of honesty is not merely sentimental but it is to the interest of the people to compel honesty, so the part of those who would represent them. The principle that would repudiate the rich man's \$1,000 bond could repudiate the poor man's \$5 greenback note—they are both \$5 greenback promises to pay.

Secretary Sherman has appointed Mrs. Agnes Jenks—a detective of the Treasury Department at New Orleans, her notoriety, and the general disfavor with which she is regarded, would surely have presented such an appointment, had not Mr. Sherman been forced to compromise her valuable services to him in some such manner. It will strike the people as an open payment for her testimony before the Postmaster Committee.

Kentucky's Great Men.
The Henderson News undertakes to enumerate the great men of Kentucky. Here is the list:

Beck, Caldwell, Lindsay, Johnson, Scott, and J. C. Blackburn, for instance; Mr. C. H. Green may now consider himself one of the great men of the country; Gov. Nathanial G. Steele, Hon. Willis Walker, Judge Biggar, Weston, Blackfriars, Jones, & Co. are well known; and the other offices of public men, who are to be found in the list of the most eminent men are destined to fill the most important places hereafter in the political history of the times, on account of their high order of intellect and great popularity.

How in the thunder does the news appear to overlook such men as Pick, Foxon, Wilkinson, Norton and others of this class?

Our People Undivided in their Own Interest.

If there is a question which affects the vital interest of the people of this immediate section above all others, in the selection of a Congressman to represent this District, that question is some system of improvement for Mississippi rivers by the National Government. Our whole people stand pledged to it by words and the strong pledges of interest, and many leading citizens have openly announced that they will not vote for any candidate who is not unequivocally pledged to set out and mark for this great enterprise. The Fulton county Democracy has met and made its nomination, and never a pledge asked or obtained in this great enterprise. Candidates are permitted to make their own issue, and the people silently acquiesce.

Our Missouri neighbors, across the river, situated and interested precisely as we are, pursue a different policy and make the issue for the candidate. Here is the Missouri resolution on the subject:

2. That in view of the large appropriations that have been made by the Federal Government for works of public improvement on the seacoast and the lakes, and the Mississippi river, and the great number of small rivers that appear to be available for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, we concur in the opinion of the Friends of the River, that the Government should be authorized to make such appropriations as may be necessary for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, and that the Friends of the River, in the exercise of their right to self-government, should be allowed to do what they can to assist in the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

3. That in view of the large appropriations that have been made by the Federal Government for works of public improvement on the seacoast and the lakes, and the Mississippi river, and the great number of small rivers that appear to be available for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, we concur in the opinion of the Friends of the River, that the Government should be authorized to make such appropriations as may be necessary for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

4. That in view of the large appropriations that have been made by the Federal Government for works of public improvement on the seacoast and the lakes, and the Mississippi river, and the great number of small rivers that appear to be available for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, we concur in the opinion of the Friends of the River, that the Government should be authorized to make such appropriations as may be necessary for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

5. That in view of the large appropriations that have been made by the Federal Government for works of public improvement on the seacoast and the lakes, and the Mississippi river, and the great number of small rivers that appear to be available for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries, we concur in the opinion of the Friends of the River, that the Government should be authorized to make such appropriations as may be necessary for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

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